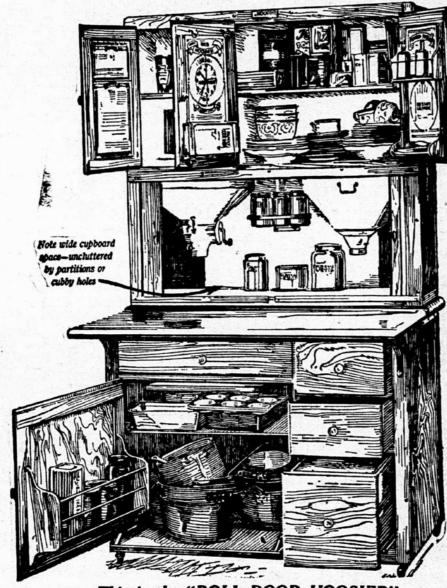
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# Get a Hoosier Cabinet N

Have you seen this new roll door model of the famous Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet? It will sure be worth your while to call at our store and inspect this beautifully made and wonderfully convenient and serviceable model. Just note the most exclusive features shown in the picture of the Roll Door Hoosier.



This is the "ROLL DOOR HOOSIER" With the only sanitary, removable roll doors

The new Roll Door Hoosier is the only calinet with roll doors that are removable and sanitary—no cubby holes or partitions to catch dirt or dust. See this new step saver in our store. It will be truly a pleasure to show them to you whether you wish to buy or not. Come and see them and learn about our easy payment plan.

### F.S. STEWART

First Door North of Hansell's LEON, IOWA

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO G. A. R. merely an unsecured debt of honor IS Told That Veterans Stand Behind on ability and disposition of the bor-His Policies.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—Vet-erans of the Civil War, here for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, were formally welcomed to the capital tonight by President Wilson, who told them their battles of fifty years ago were fought that the greatest instrumentality for the uplift of mankind the world has ever seen might not be im-

The president spoke amid scenes of patriotic fervor. Col. David J. Palmer, of Iowa, commander in chief of the G. A. R. introduced him amid thunderous applause and cheering and informed him that the veterans stood solidly behind the administration's conduct of the present day foreign problems, and that their sons would support him in any step he might take. Applause frequently in-terrupted the president. He did not touch directly on the European war, or on problems growing out of it, but devoted his address to the mission of the United States and the lessons taught by the Civil War.

The meeting marked the formal opening of the Grand Army encamp- Then we could sleep well, without ment, a feature of which will be the great parade and presidential review

#### Facts About That Loan.

Many misstatements of fact about the huge credit Great Britain and France are seeking to establish in the United States have been made by both the advocates and the opponents of the loan. Not a cent of money would be taken out of the country. The loan would settle, at least for a time, the foreign exchange problem. It would insure this country selling goods of one kind or another to the allies to the amount of the credit. The government would in no manner be involved in the matter, unless the comptroller should alter the rule limiting the amount any national bank may lend to a single borrower to one-tenth of its capital stock or the federal reserve banks should rediscount some of the paper. Whether the credit is used to purchase munitions of war or not is immaterial, except to sentimentalists. After the big loan is made, if it be made, another in by bankers or capitalists who have no scruples as to how the proceeds are spent. Some of these conditions have been misrepresented by opponents of the loan, says the Globe

been all on one side. The widely published statement that the bonds would be a "first mortgage upon the entire Brith empire and France, and her colonies" is false. It would be "Meet me at Cherrington's."

rower. There are no mortgages on nations or states and there could be no way to foreclose them. A nation cannot be sued, except with its own consent, and payment of a judgment against it procured in its own court of claims, depends on the willingness inal inclination, but without moral reof the representative body to make the appropriation. The United States has always paid its debts, although the "greenbackers" fought resump-tion of specie payment in 1879. Eleven of our states have repudiated debts, two of them twice. Since the adoption of the eleventh amendment to our constitution no one can collect a debt against any state without its consent. Great Britain and France will pay their bonds when they fall due if the particular governments then in existence are solvent and honest. But these bonds are legally but debts of honor. We are asked and girls? to give a large unsecured credit to going concerns which may need bil-

feel safer if Great Britain and France traded bonds for American securities held by their subjects and offered such securities as a basis of credit. worrying over how the battles are going.

#### Waste of Words.

The gifted statesman makes speech; we hear him rumble, growl and screech for weary hours together; we murmur, as the moments pass, 'His lungs are surely made of brass, his larynx is of leather." In order to express a thought he springs five prostitutes his office to his personal miles of tommyrot, of words that gain? have no bearing; and how he hates to cease to spout! He cannot see phantic with the rich and sees not he's wearied out his audience de- the poor? spairing. When will our public speakers learn that brevity will always runs over dogs and chickens, and earn the gratitude of hearers? Let even children, through recklessness speeches all be shorn of guff, until they are just short enough, and we others? will bless the shearers. No long oration is a treat; a man may have a is coated with the poison of scandal. voice as sweet as mocking birds or and lies, and instinuations, and tale linnets, but he becomes a dreary bore bearing, and general all around devilis he is elocuting more than twelve ishness? or fifteen minutes. Condense, my What of the thousands and one friends; again, condense; don't let others whose intellects are unimpairthe words outweigh the sense, in ed, who know right from wrong, who one will likely follow, participated speeches or in writing; boil down realize the advantages of treading your lecture or your screed, and all the paths of honor—and yet, know the folks who hear or who read will ing these, drift with the tide of indiffind your work inviting.-Walt Ma- ference and eventually float out upon

Defectives and Other Defectives.

Psychologists, doctors, judges and other learned men of distinction have long agitated and cogitated over the perplexing question of "what to do with our defectives?"

A defectivé, according to Webster, is a person who is of vicious or crimsponsibility, and this is the class to whom our men and women of brains have been devoting their attention for so many years.

But isn't there another class of defectives—a defective who IS morally responsible? What of the man who beats his

wife? What of the man who cruelly misuses his horse, or the one who in a rage aims a vicious kick at the dog or

What of the man who makes slurring remarks of respectable women What of the man who slanders, and

lies, and secretly undermines your lions more before they get out of business, and seeks to destroy your their present difficulties. We would reputation among your fellow men? What of the man who is surly, and quarrelsome, and strikes and shoots

without provocation? What of the man of intellect who steals a million, and of the poor devil who lifts a chicken?

What of the office seeker who buys votes, and of the cuss who sells his franchise? What of the merchant who cheats

and gives short weight, and sells goods that are not as represented? What of the doctor who "drags" a case that he may extract a large fee from one in distress?

What of the public official who What of the preacher who is syco-

What of the automobile driver whe

What of the gossip, whose tongue

the sea of damnation? Are they not defectives?

Are they not derectives?

And are they not quite as much to
be dreaded, and should they not be
curbed as quickly as the one whose
mind is enfeabled and whose acts are
but those of a disordered brain?

Are they defectives, or what?—By
Major P. W. Berker.

Five Hundred Dollar Land

In lowa and in neighboring states there has been much discussion of late over the possible limit of the price of land in these most favored sections of the country. The opinion is freely expressed that the best of the land is going to reach \$500 per acre. The \$300 point has been reached here and there. The fact is pointed out that in some parts of Europe, where land is scarce and where intense cultivation is the rule, \$500 per acre is not considered an unusual price. And with modern means of transportation, there is no good reason apparent why an acre of land should not be worth just as much in lowa as anywhere in Europe.

And so it is, when and where will produce as much. It all depends upon what the farmer can get out of the land, and that again depends to a large extent upon what he gives back to the land. There is much talk of intensive farming. Of course, that must be done where land prices are very high. But it pays. On the other hand, the best land in Iowa and in Illinois, and in the other great agricultural states of the union, is going to become relatively scarce. Hence, while some land in our own state may be selling or held at \$500 per acre before we shall have grown much o.der, there will be much land in Iowa, that will be hunting buyers at such prices and that will be the land that has been practically ruined by tenants, who got everything possible out of the land and gave nothing in return. This evil is receiving some attention at the present time, but as long as the owner can get a big cash rental for his farm, he is not going to realize the fact that his farm is being ruined. When the days of the \$500 land arrive, it will be the farmer who has given them the best of care and attention, who will be able to get that price for his land. The land owner who knows nothing beyond the highest rent for his land will awaken to the fact that his policy has been ruining his own property. But it will be too late then. And the land owner who rents his farm is hastening the day when the real farmer will get \$500 per acre for his land right here in Iowa. Burlington Hawk-Eye.

#### CORN WORK FOR SCHOOLS.

The Schools Should Help in the Movement to Save the Seed Corn for Next Year.

Do not assign lessons by bulletins and booklet. Teach by things, not words. Then we shall be teaching the boy and girl and not the subject.

Let the pupils go into the field and select what they consider good ears of corn. Now, look them over for strong and weak points.

They haven't been told what to look for? True-but let us not tell them; let us work it out together.

Shell off half the corn from two or three ears, keeping that from each ear by itself. Measure the amounts and compare them. Can you tell by looking at the half-shelled ears why one ear produces a larger amount of shelled corn than another ear of apparently the same size?

We must examine the kernels more closely. Some are too short, some taper too much, some are chaffy. will not drop evenly in the

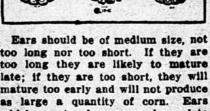
EXAMINE THE KERNELS DON'T SELECT SEED CORN BY SIMPLY LOOKING AT THE EAR DO O 00 560











mature too early and will not produce as large a quantity of corn. Ears which are too large around are late maturing and are likely to have too much cob: while ears which are too slender will not yield a large amount of corn. Now we know what sort of an ear

is best for seed, but why should we select it so early and why gather it from the field? This is so we may select as seed, corn which matures early. In short seasons, when the frosts come late in the spring or early in the fall, a late maturing corn will not ripen for seed. We should have corn which we are sure will ripen before the frosts. You understand, of course, that if frost touches the corn before it ripens, the germ may be destroyed and this corn will not grow.

When it is late enough so that all the corn is ripened, we cannot tell which ears ripened early: so we will go into the field early and gather our corn, selecting that which is already matured.

Then we must know the type of stalk on which the ear grew. Study bulletins and articles on se

lecting seed corn and let the schools lead the county in this movement vital to the country's corn crop next The Agricultural Extension Depart

ment of The International Harvester Company issues a special school bulletin on selecting seed corn from the Sold which is sent for the asking.

If you have any of our toe s

KNOCKS OUT LAW.

Supreme Court Rules Against Transient Merchant Statute.

The Supreme Court in an opinion handed down Monday holds that the transient merchants law passed by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly is unconstitutional. This ruling was given in connection with the case en-titled State of Iowa vs. L. M. Osborn and W. A. Tuttle, who were tried in the Warren county court, at Indianola for violation of this statute in selling buggies.

W. A. Tuttle was vice president, and L. M. Osborn secretary of the Marshalltown Buggy Company.

The case was tried in the Warren county court under Judge Lorin N. Hayes. The defense was that the transient merchants' law, with a viola-tion of which defendants were chargnot of uniform operation and pro-

ides unreasonable fees and trary discrimination in its applicaed immunities for certain which was denied to others. A verdict of not guilty was directed by the lower court and from this ruling the state appealed. The Supreme Court now sustains the lower court and declares that the law discriminated between those who do business in towns and those who do not, as it applies

only to cities and towns.

The Marshalltown Buggy Co. conducted a sale of buggies at Indianola without complying with the law requiring transient merchants to pay a license to the county of \$200 and file a bond of \$1000. Action was in-

stituted against the company.
The court says that the law was passed with the object of protecting the resident merchant and make the transient pay his share of the taxes. It says the law was not to destroy the ed, was unconstitutional in that it is transient, or to create a monopoly for the resident merchant.

# HORSES WANTED

I WILL BE AT

Kellerton, Wednesday forenoon, October 13 Lamoni, Wednesday afternoon, October 13 Ellston, Thursday forenoon, October 14 Grand River, Thursday afternoon, October 14 Pleasanton, Friday forenoon, October 15 Davis City, Friday afternoon, October 15 Leon, Saturday forenoon, October 16

to buy horses from five to 10 years old that will weigh from 1150 to 1500.

Want some four-year olds from 1100 to 1350. These horses don't have to be broke to work. I want some riding horses that will stand 15.1 to 15.3. Can use some smooth mouthed horses if fat and sound. All horses must be heavy boned.

J. W. NORTON

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It would require too much space to try to tell here, all the merits

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